

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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SAUCELITO, Saturday, May 10.

OUR RAILROADS AND PROSPECTS.

The work which is quietly going on at Saucelito and beyond, in preparing the track for the ties, the rails, the cars and traffic, is of more importance to the city of San Francisco and to the trade of this coast, than many people probably have as yet appreciated. The purpose is to complete the line to Walhalla, some forty miles beyond Russian River Valley, to be continued hereafter, doubtless, many miles farther. But the extent indicated as the immediate purpose of the Company is sufficient to create a great change in the route of certain trade, and a vast increase in some others. The road will pass San Rafael, and through a country beyond, one of the finest in the State for the production of certain crops necessary to meet the wants of San Francisco, potatoes, and other vegetables; but more particularly through the finest for dairy purposes on the coast. The number of cattle, of milk cows, and the amount of butter and cheese produced would surprise most of our citizens were they informed of the facts. There is a vast extent of grazing country of the best quality within the range of the proposed road, and its construction and completion will furnish an outlet for its produce which it has long needed, and which will prove of incalculable benefit to the settlers in that region.

But beyond this section, and perhaps in some respects of still more importance, will be the facility this railroad will extend for the transportation of lumber. It will tap one of the finest and most extensive lumber regions in the State. The products of this section in lumber have been equal to the demand heretofore, and will continue for many years to come. But the great drawback has been the difficulty of shipment. Only by comparatively small vessels can this lumber be brought to market. The coast is rugged and dangerous, with no harbors, only roadsteads in which small craft may lie, not in safety, but taking great risks of shipwreck. For at any time a heavy sea may commence running in, without any premonition, and the danger of shipwreck at once becomes imminent. Many vessels have thus been wrecked on that rocky coast, without a breath of wind to excuse it. A trade thus dangerous and full of risk, of course adds very materially to the cost of lumber here. But this road will materially change all this. Ships chartered for Chili or Peru, instead of being loaded from small craft from the dangerous bights and mouths of rivers along the coast, will haul alongside the wharves at Saucelito and take their loads in safety where no Summer winds nor south-easters can trouble them.

By extending the railroad to deep water which is found in the vicinity of the present Saucelito wharf, ships may lie and receive their cargo of lumber in safety, no risk of wreck or torpedo. It is perhaps too soon to estimate the effects the opening of this road will have upon the little hamlet on this side of the Bay. But that it will become quite a shipping point for lumber is very certain. It is but a short distance across the Bay. A ferry boat of the proper and requisite qualities can make the run across in a short time. Men doing business in the city may have their residences here. The climate, taking the year round, is the most agreeable of any

in the State. It is protected pretty generally and effectually from the sea breezes which sweep San Francisco for six months every year, and it is never hot and oppressive as in the interior. The views from the town, and from neighboring hills, cannot be surpassed for beauty, and even sublimity; while as for health no location on the coast can surpass it. The value and importance of this little spot has been overlooked by the people generally, but its time will come as surely as that of any other location on this coast.

SHALL WE FAIL IN ENTERPRISE AS WELL AS IN CROPS?

Enough demonstration has already been placed before our people in the experience of the past to prove that the permanence and full development of our agricultural resources must depend on irrigation of dry lands and reclamation of swamps. The prospects for the next crop, a short time ago, were very flattering and encouraging; now we have reports from the large grain producing valleys that less than half an average crop will be harvested. We cannot trust to the seasons. We cannot afford to. If we would have immigrants seek our State for homes, we must offer at least a sure compensation for hard labor in legitimate pursuits. With water sufficient to mature crops, the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys would possess the requisite producing power to support millions of industrious people. We cannot very much over-estimate the importance of this subject. We can see plainly what great inducements we could offer settlers, if we could say that settlements in those valleys would insure competency for life to industrious men; and we can see also that any effort made now to accomplish this result, without providing some means to circumvent the accidents of Nature's elements, must be attended more or less with a lack of good faith toward those whom we induce to come to our coast.

The difficulty met with is in the general opposition of the people to the combinations made by capitalists to accomplish that which we desire, and against the granting of public aid. Yet it is evident that neither can the dry lands be protected from drought nor the marsh or overflowed lands be reclaimed economically, except by large companies wielding capital, or possessing influence and public confidence sufficient to obtain it.

The question resolves itself into a dilemma—either capitalists must be permitted and encouraged to do the work, or the State must do it—which shall it be? At least, until some feasible and practical plan for the State to do the work, and which is likely to succeed, is proposed, it is directly opposed to the interests of the people to oppose or embarrass the efforts which are being made by capitalists. Something must be done before the present feeling on the subject and the reputation of our agricultural advantages are lost. This year, if not productive of crops, should be productive of enterprise to ensure future crops.

MARIN COUNTY AS A HEALTH RESORT.

The construction of the railroad will bring to Marin many invalids, and especially those who wish to engage or continue in business in San Francisco. The Sierra Nevada and Lake County in Summer, and the Southern Coast throughout the year are no better than any part of our county for advanced cases of consumption. Many persons must have occupation in a city, and for these a residence near the metropolis is necessary. Nowhere else can they find one with a dry atmosphere and shelter against the ocean winds so near as within our borders. Alameda and San Mateo are open to the breezes and fogs of the Pacific, and therefore it is that San Rafael has been so prosperous. With a scanty area of fertile soil, with a small population, within fine roads leading to Bolinas or Bodega, with little advantage of any kind save in its scenery, climate and salubrity, it has become one of the most attractive spots in the State, and land has advanced to rates that astonish men

who calculated its value only on the basis of wheat crops and pasturage. Soon a large part of the county will be made more convenient of access from San Francisco than San Rafael now is, and we must expect that when the cars run through to Olema many little valleys now of little value will be in demand for homes. We find in the New York Medical Record of May, 1872, some thermometrical statistics for San Rafael, prepared by Dr. H. A. Dubois, and they will apply equally well to much of the eastern shore of the county. They show that the mean temperature of January is 54°, and of July, 60°, the former 5° and the latter 4° warmer than San Francisco. The air is also much drier, and therefore better for diseases of the respiratory organs.

Killing a Desperado.

The Southern Californian, published at Anaheim, gives the following:

It will be recollected that in January last we gave an account of how Miguel Bija attempted to kidnap a child, of which he claimed to be the father, and on being resisted by one Miguel Bustamante, fired at and wounded Manuel in the hand and foot. At that time a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of the proper officer, but no trace of his whereabouts was discovered till a few days ago. On last Tuesday morning Constable J. D. Byrd, accompanied by Dye Davies, started for the Cañon de las Trancas, about fifteen miles from Anaheim, where they had been informed Miguel was hiding. They returned the same evening with the dead body of Miguel, and reported to Judge Kohler, who summoned a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest. The jury first examined the body, and found seven bullet wounds, two of which are from a dragoon revolver, and five of them from a shotgun, loaded with five-shooter bullets. Three balls penetrated the breast, three in the abdomen, and one in the side.

Constable J. D. Byrd, one of the arresting officers, gave the following account to the Coroner's Jury of how the man was shot:

The warrant for the arrest was placed in my hands and we started after him, when we met Mr. Sears, and he told me that deceased had promised to work for him, but that he seldom worked, but he roamed around, defying any one to come after him. He said we might find him but we could not capture him. We went up the cañon to Guadalupe Rias' place, where we left our horses, and went on foot about a mile or a mile and a half up the cañon, until we came in sight of a tent in which were deceased; the two witnesses were first examined and another Mexican. We got within 50 yards of the tent and came to view. We walked rapidly toward the tent, and I called on him to surrender. I did not hear him make any reply but he sprang to his feet, drew his revolver and fired a shot. I instantly returned the fire with my pistol, followed by Davies with his shot gun. Six shots in all were fired. The first shot I fired knocked him on his back, and we both asked him to surrender while in that position, but he sprang up and fired again. Davies and myself then fired and he fell, his pistol dropping from his hands. When I told him to surrender I spoke in Spanish. He lived about twenty minutes after being shot. All he said was that he didn't blame us, but his wife, who he said, was of canine extraction. Found another pistol in his belt beside the one he used, also a dagger. (The pistol was here examined, and two chambers found empty and one cap snapped.)

The character of the deceased was bad. A few months ago, he stole a saddle, bridle vest, and five dollars in coin from the house of Walter Parker near Anaheim. He attempted at the same time to take a horse, but did not succeed. Even the pistols which were found on him were stolen, and the owners have already applied for them. On Saturday night last he attempted to enter the house of his former wife, and on being refused admittance, fired several shots through the door. His depredations on unprotected cornfields, and his general cunningness made him an outlaw, detested by every one, and while the people would rather have seen him hung, they are not disposed to grumble, but award due credit to Davies and Byrd for the manner in which they served the warrant, and the consequent saving to the people, of an expensive trial.

Puzzling Questions.

From the New York Commercial.

To show how easy the mind is puzzled by any complication of a statement, we once propounded the following to a gentleman: A owes B \$500 and admits the debt. A's father dies intestate and B's father takes the benefit of the bankrupt act. Does this discharge A's obligation to B? After no little consideration of the problem, several of the company decided that it did. It seemed to the friend, with whom we were arguing, perfectly easy for any intelligent person to throw out all the latter items of the statement as having no possible connection with the first, but the test established the point for which we were contending, that this could only be a mental effort to which some men were not equal at the moment the question was asked. If we had not witnessed such exhibitions we should suppose that a question proposed by our friend at Morris, N. Y., was designed as a quiz. He supposed the case of a hunter pursuing a squirrel which dodges around a tree, and as the man with the gun follows around to get a shot, the nimble game he is seeking keeps always exactly on the opposite side of the trunk. Now comes the all-important query: Has the gunner, having thus gone around the tree, also gone around the squirrel? The town from which the question comes seems to have divided as to the answer. With as much gravity as we can command we reply that, as the greater includes the lesser, and the squirrel sits on the tree, and the gunner has been around the tree, he has also been around the squirrel.

A Bank Cashier's Trial for Murder.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.

The trial of Charles D. Bronson, upon information for manslaughter in the killing of Jeremiah Sweeney in a ball room, on the 4th of July last, has been the leading sensation at Big Rapids for some ten days. The main incidents of the shooting of Sweeney, as given through the Eagle at this time, will be remembered. There was a fireman's ball in Comstock's building, at Big Rapids, on the 4th. Sweeney was a "river hand" or lumberman. Bronson was cashier in the National Bank at that place. During the progress of the ball, Sweeney came into the room, and, it appears, had no ticket. He was told that he must buy a ticket or go out. He refused. A call was made: "Hook and ladder boys, this way." In the midst of the consequent confusion, Bronson drew a revolver and fired several shots, one of which took fatal effect upon Sweeney, and one or two wounded another man named Daly.

Nearly five days of the trial were consumed in getting a jury sufficiently intelligent and ignorant and unprejudiced to satisfy the counsel on both sides. This was at length accomplished after calling to the jury box one hundred and eighty-four men, of whom thirty-seven were peremptorily challenged—twelve by the prosecution and twenty-five by the defense—one hundred and thirty-five were excused for cause and twelve were accepted and sworn. Their names are as follows: James J. Osborn, Walter M. Shell, Ebenezer Holmes, William A. Stewart, Eugene C. Fisk, Andrew Barton, James B. Hammill, Daniel Wells, David Burns and Thomas Shaw, Sr., of Big Rapids; John A. Markie, of Sheridan, and Aaron Miller, of Colfax. The evidence for the prosecution was concluded on Thursday, April 3d, when the Court adjourned till the next day to give the defense a little time for preparation of their side of the case.

It is not necessary to go over all the testimony submitted in behalf of the people. It is sufficient to state the drift of it and the main features. There seems to be no dispute about the shooting. Eleven witnesses were examined. Dr. Wood, who was present in the ball room when the shots were fired, and who made a post mortem examination of the deceased testified that Sweeney died from a pistol shot wound; that the ball entered the right side between the fourth and fifth ribs, and passed through both ventricles of the heart, striking the fourth rib on the opposite side. Dr. Wood's testimony concerning the shooting is as follows:

"I was present at the ball room when Sweeney was shot. It was about one o'clock when I heard Dewey talking with Sweeney about buying a ticket. Dewey told him he must buy a ticket or go out, and Sweeney said he would not, and there were not men enough there to put him out. Dewey immediately turned and called out: 'Hook and ladder boys, this way.' At that moment, Charles D. Bronson, who was standing about six feet away, also called out: 'Hook and ladder boys, this way.' Sweeney sprang from his chair and advanced toward Bronson with his right arm drawn back. He took only a step or two, when Bronson commenced firing. He fired four or five times very rapidly; Sweeney started toward the survey, and I followed after him. The crowd closed in around Sweeney at the head of the stairway, and when I got to him he was lying on the floor; said he was hit; I asked where, when he got up and took off his coat; said he could walk down stairs but immediately sank down, saying, 'I guess I am going down,' which were the last words he uttered."

The testimony of the other witnesses is much the same, with such minor discrepancies as might be expected in the statements of ten or a dozen different persons, present in such a scene of excitement. One or two testified that the first one or two shots were fired while Sweeney was sitting down. There was testimony also, that two or three shots hit and wounded Stephen Daly. The witnesses for the prosecution testify that the deceased made no attack upon Bronson, further than going toward him as testified by Dr. Wood.

Thomas B. Church assists Prosecuting Attorney Graves on the part of the people, while on the side of the defense are Mr. Van Arman, of Chicago, and Messrs. Eggleston, Hughes and Norris, of this city.

The defense was opened on Friday by Mr. Eggleston advancing the theory, which he said, they should try to substantiate by proof that the shooting was done in self defense. Mr. Eggleston said they would attempt to prove that Sweeney was a vile, vindictive, and dangerous man; was at work on the Little Muskegon river; made up his mind to go to Big Rapids on a bust, intimating that if the people of Big Rapids did not use him right they might lose their sweet lives; that he had been in several quarrels during two or three days that he had been in Big Rapids; that he threatened to kill the man that killed Griffin, and would not bail him; that he had threatened to punch the stuffing out of Bronson, or as he called him, the moneyed man; that this was communicated to Bronson by friends; that there was a combination of roughs to break up the high toned ball, as he called it; that Sweeney had shown a pistol during the day to Bronson.

The first witness called for the defense was A. J. Newman, of Montcalm county, who testified that Sweeney had the reputation of being a drinker, and when in this state was very dangerous. He was a very large and powerful man, being about six feet high, and weighing two hundred pounds. The last time witness conversed with Sweeney, a short time before the 4th, he stated that he was going to Big Rapids to have a bust; told him to look out or he would get busted himself. Sweeney said that unless they used him white, some of them up there at Big Rapids would lose their sweet lives.

Robert A. Griffin testified that on the evening of the 4th he saw Sweeney engaged in a fight; that witness interfered and Sweeney jerked him down upon his knees. Witness had known Sweeney about two years and considered him a treacherous, brutal man, and to be feared, being also a man of great strength.

This is as far as the trial had proceeded up to the noon adjournment of the Court on Friday.

It is stated that several hundred head of the very best work and draft horses can had in the Walla Walla Valley at very low figures.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BLASTING.—Toward the end of last week, they were blasting over at "Lemons" when the "boss" of one of the gang of laborers thought he would try his hand at it. There was a point of rock, and into this, after the necessary openings had been made, he placed three kegs of No. 1 powder. Over the place there was the house of the man who owned the land through which the line was running. The "boss" having arranged everything to his own satisfaction, touched off his fuse and retired to a convenient locality to witness the results of his initiatory effort in the new department of labor. In about seven and a half minutes he thought the whole side of "Lemons" had been blown out. It was the worst bust up he ever saw. When the smoke cleared off he rushed up to the point of rock when an infuriated individual met him point blank with a Henry rifle raised to his shoulder, just preparing to draw a bead on the "boss." Not a moment stopped or stayed, but with one wild yell he turned and fled with that "Henry" in swift pursuit. In the course of time he reached Strawberry Point, when he was last seen to take a boat and hurriedly embark, since which the Railroad has known him no more. The result of his blasted blast was a storm of rock down on the house, seriously bruising the proprietor with flying rocks, to break a rib of a small child belonging to him, to send his wife into duplex hysterics, to knock over half a dozen cows, stampeding a field full of stock, and in short to cause general demoralization and dismay. No more blasting is done on these premises. The line has been changed.

THE RAILROAD.—On Thursday, in company with Mr. W. A. Keefe, the superintendent of the Sausalito branch, we visited the line of the road above our town. We found that the work had been pushed through with a great deal of energy, and that it would be finished within four weeks. The line has required a far greater amount of work than would be at first imagined from a rough glance at it. There are four curves, the largest being 20 degrees. The grade is 3 feet 10 inches in every hundred feet. There are four large cuts, requiring the removal of 20,000 cubic yards. The heaviest of these is 27 feet deep and 300 feet through. The materials removed are common sandstone and a species of blue sandstone resembling closely that used in the building of the Bank of California in San Francisco. It is very hard to work, and has placed considerable of a barrier in the quick completion of the cuttings. A large part of the breaking up of the material is done by means of blasting with giant powder and the ordinary blasting kind. This has been most successful, two tons and a half of charging having been used without a single waste. About one hundred and twenty men are laboring, and thus far, not the slightest trouble or difficulty has been had with them. The line through the marshes is being done in the most substantial manner. The outer part of the embankment is faced heavily with rock, forming an excellent breakwater. The bridge between Alameda and Strawberry Point will be begun within thirty days.

MUCH BOARE AND NO BEAR.—Early in the week news was brought over from Old Sausalito, that an immense and ferocious cinnamon bear was on the outskirts of the town, evidently bent on a raid upon the meek-eyed kine, or a meal of some thoughtless youngster. The alarm was quickly spread, and though the whole neighborhood was up in arms almost immediately, there were none brave enough to go forth and meet the monster. Jim Washington was then sent for, and with two trusty companions he went to the location where the bear had been seen last, and commenced to trail him. After much winding, twisting and a vast expenditure of hunter cunning, the party came on the monster, and discovered him to be—McGuehl's big black Newfoundland "Pinto."

"SAUCELITO'S SUNDAY'S BERNATION."—Last Monday there appeared in the *Alta*, of San Francisco, an account of one of its reporters having come upon the exposed coffin of a dead sailor. To round off the story, we will state that the bones were those of a Norwegian sailor, who was knocked off a schooner by the mainboom and was drowned. After being a week in the water he was cast on shore, and an inquest was held over him by Coroner Hawkins, of San Rafael, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts, and the man was buried at the place where the Reporter discovered his coffin. The exposure of the corpse was occasioned by a land slide. It is the intention to have him reburied shortly.

A SUDDEN LEAVE-TAKING.—Early in the week 72 men, from Strawberry Point, who had been working on the railroad, having decided to quit, acted promptly and started for San Francisco. Their places were filled in a short time. The men spent the whole afternoon on Meigs's wharf enjoying the fine stiff breeze while waiting for the Good Samaritan to come and pay their passage for them, and release them from their temporary quod.

GETTING THE BEST OF THEM.—Mr. Bellrude, some time since, made extensive purchases of wood at Bolinas, with the intention of bringing it to Sausalito. In moving it however he experienced the

greatest difficulty and opposition from those owning schooners that ply from that place. A few days ago, in self defence, he was obliged to charter a schooner in San Francisco to do the work and in four days it will be up at Bolinas.

PERSONAL.—Judge Darwin, the Assistant District Attorney of San Francisco, was in Sausalito on Thursday. The same day Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Deane spent the day at Rety's. Marquis and Marchioness De Bridge are stopping at Rety's, where they intend to spend some time. The Marquis and Marchioness are making a tour of the world and will make but a short stay in America. Mr. Lawrence was over on Sunday.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.—We take great pleasure in stating that it was Captain Mullet who rescued the party that was capsized out of Mr. Kershaw's new yacht last Thursday week. Investigation has scattered another bright dream of the *HERALD* reporter, as it was no ill-smelling Massanello that performed the act. *Fiat Justitia, ruat cælum.* You bet.

A JOLLY GOOD TIME.—Last Sunday, Mr. Keefe, Superintendent of the Sausalito division of the Railroad, with a party of his friends, embarked on Charley Forrest's yacht *Mermaid*, and went on a pleasure excursion to Strawberry Point. Oysters, strawberries and cream, rodeo, etc., were brought along or procured hard by, and a regular *france* entertainment was indulged in.

PICNICS.—Last Sunday the Italian Benevolent Society had a very successful picnic in the vicinity of Constantine's. This Sunday the French Zouaves will also hold one at the same place. The steamer *Contra Costa*, in addition to the *Princess*, will run on this occasion.

KERSHAW'S YACHT.—Kershaw's yacht, the one to which the disaster happened last week, was over from the island again on Thursday, sailing splendidly; a new supply of extra ballast had righted her sailing to a fine point of excellence.

BIG TRAVEL.—The *Princess* three times loaded to the brim, and two schooners full of humanity was the amount of festive picnickers that came over from San Francisco last Thursday.

SOME COWS.—On Thursday forty-two milch cows, with twenty calves, were brought over from Old Sausalito. They are the property of Mr. Morris, and were sent to San Francisco.

OLD SAUCELITO.—A schooner hauled into Old Sausalito on Thursday last and will there undergo repairs. About a week will fix her case.

RETY JUBILANT.—Rety's place is now full with Summer boarders, and all the business that can be done is attended to.

"FIRE-FLY."

[FROM THE LADY CORRESPONDENT OF THE HERALD.]

BOLINAS, May 6th.

DEAR HERALD: I heard your whisper: "Why not write before?" and I answer, "epizootic." It had to be bad news or silence. The epizoo has seriously inconvenienced your neighbors of Bolinas. Our stage driver, Burge, has carried on his usual business from sheer courage and grit in the face of difficulties. Our children have been laid up with the epidemic to such an extent, as to utterly annihilate all May Day festivities. We noticed as a delightful close, however, of the Day of Flowers, a ball, given at the Olema House, Olema, under the generous auspices of the proprietors of the said hotel, aided by several other well-known gentlemen. Everything went merry as a marriage bell. Since my last report, we have been agreeably entertained by a visit from our respected neighbor, Mr. Barstow and wife, of San Rafael, with Harbor Master Edwards, wife and son of San Francisco, who gladdened our hearts and showed their appreciation of our beautiful scenery, by highly extolling their pleasant drives to and from Bolinas by way of Sausalito and of San Rafael. Among the arrivals at Burge's Hotel, this week, we notice Mr. Billiber and lady, Mr. Dunn and Mr. Sherman, of San Francisco; but Mutton Brothers, dear pupils, (the school marms of the Dolly Varden,) do not make their appearance.

The latest and most universal sensation of our generally well behaved little world of Bolinas, has been caused by the elopement of a gray haired old veteran of seventy-five, with a blooming, gay young female of twenty-five, much to the annoyance of the woman's friends, and the extreme disgust of the townspeople, and the acquaintances of the gay old lothario himself. But their surprise was short lived and the man partly excused, when the fact was remembered that after an unsuccessful angling in the market matrimonial for over fifty years past, would lead him to jump at any chance to a help mate.

Fearing that I have already trespassed on your valuable space, I sign myself as of old, FIRE FLY.

THE last publication of the British death-rate and its causes is curious reading. One man died from the bite of a cat; and two more from the bites respectively of a ferret and an adder. Another was stung to death by bees. A man and a boy died of falling from velocipedes, and an old lady was killed by injuries inflicted by that agreeable machine. The swallowing of a shell, a screw, and a cherrystone, put a period to the lives of three infants, while two died of putting one a stone, the other a bead into the ear. Swallowing bones sent three people out of the world, swallowing coins finished two, and swallowing a pin quickly pricked on grim Death for one. A scratch from a thorn killed a woman of middle age; improper medicine poisoned eight people, and improper food five; 344 young children were smothered by bed-clothes, and 930 persons during the year lost their lives in railway accidents. The proportion of suicides to every million of the population, is about 70, the deaths by hanging, the knife and drowning being most numerous. Heart disease, the year's record shows to be increasing—a state of things which is said by eminent physicians to be caused by the wear and tear and the increased mental activity of the age.

Injunction Suit.

From the Daily Alta, May 7th.

The application of Wm. T. Coleman for an order to enjoin the Board of Supervisors of Marin county from leasing to the North Pacific Railroad Company \$160,000, in bonds of the county, came on for hearing yesterday, in the Twelfth District Court. The ground upon which the application is based has already been given in the *Alta*—a change of the course of the road from the route originally agreed upon. Thomas I. Bergin appeared for Mr. Coleman, and S. M. Wilson and W. W. Crane for the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Bergin contended that when the Supervisors made the original agreement they exhausted their power, and that the modified agreement was therefore nullity. This argument was met by the other side, and numerous authorities were read in support of both views. The defence also claimed that the Company being interested, they should be made a party to the action. The argument lasted several hours. The Court intimated that the language in the modified agreement might be regarded as surplusage, and that the Company should be made a party to the complaint that, but for the influence of the plaintiff, the vote of the people of Marin would not be in favor of the subsidy, asserting that American citizens, when voting, were supposed to vote intelligently and for their best interests. He also suggested that in making the modified agreement with the Company, the Supervisors acted for the interest of the tax-payers. After a long and careful review of the points presented, Judge McKinstry announced that he was ready to give a decision; but Mr. Bergin asked a delay of five days to file a brief and additional points and authorities, which was granted.

Sewing Buttons.

The Danbury News says: It is bad enough to see a bachelor sew on a button, but he is the embodiment of grace alongside of a married man. Necessity has compelled experience in the case of the former, but the latter has always depended upon some one else for this service, and fortunately for the sake of society, it is rarely he is obliged to resort to the needle himself. Sometimes the patient wife scolds her right hand, or runs a silver under the nail of the index finger of that hand, and it is then the man clutches the needle around the neck, and forgetting to tie on a knot in the thread, commences to put on the button. It is always in the morning, and from five to twenty minutes after he is expected to be down in the street. He lays the button exactly on the site of its predecessor, and pushes the needle through one eye, and carefully draws the thread after, leaving about three inches of it sticking up for the leeway. He says to himself: "Well, if women don't have the easiest time I ever see." Then he comes back the other way, and gets the needle through the cloth well enough, and lays himself out to find the eye, but in spite of a great deal of patient jabbing, the needle point persists in bucking against the solid part of that button, and finally when he loses patience, his finger catches the thread, and the three inches he had left to hold the button slips through the eye in a twinkling, and the button rolls leisurely across the floor. He picks it up without a single remark, out of respect for his children, and makes another attempt to fasten it. This time when coming back with the needle he keeps both the thread and button from slipping by covering them with his thumb and it is out of regard for that part of him that he feels around for the eye in a very careful and judicious manner, but eventually loses his philosophy as the search becomes more and more hopeless, he falls to jabbing about in a loose and savage manner, and it is just then the needle finds the opening, and comes up through the button and part way through his thumb with a celerity that no human ingenuity can guard against. Then he lays down the things with a few familiar quotations and presses the injured hand between his knees, and then holds it under the arm, and finally jams it into his mouth and all the while he prances about the floor, and calls upon heaven and earth to witness that there has never been anything like it since the world was created, and howls, and whistles, and moans, and sobs. After a while he puts on his pants, and fastens them together with a stick, and goes to his business a changed man.

C. C. Biles, of Clark county, Washington Territory, has a cow that gives 34 pounds of milk at a milking.

NOTICE.—Both New and Old Sausalito Land Companies are prepared to sell property in lots, blocks, or acres, on favorable terms, with clear, perfect, and unincumbered titles.

The cottage adjoining Rety's Restaurant is for rent, on application at the office of the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company, No. 324 Montgomery street.

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Reed Ranch	6	The Lighthouse	3 1/2
San Rafael	12 1/2	Olema	30
Bolinas	23	Petaluma	31

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FOR

1873.

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I. O. O. F.—Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of California; Statistics of the Order in California.

Masonic Order in California—Officers of Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Chapter R.A.M., Grand Council R. and S.M., Grand Commandery K.T., and Grand Consistory A. and A.S.R.

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ABSTRACT OF TITLE

CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH

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Refer to N. Cassile, 119 Third street. mh3

A "Fishy" Snake Story.

The following description of an encounter between a whale and a sea serpent is extracted from an affidavit of a Captain West, of Hallowell, Maine:

About six o'clock in the afternoon, Cape Ann bearing west-southwest about two leagues, steering a course north-northeast, saw directly ahead, distant about three-fifths of a mile, an object, which I have no doubt was the sea serpent so often mentioned by others, engaged with a whale that was endeavoring to elude the attack. The serpent threw up his tail from twenty-five to thirty feet in a perpendicular direction, striking the whale with tremendous blows rapidly repeated, which were distinctly heard, and very loud, for two or three minutes. Then they both disappeared for several minutes, moving in a west-southwest direction, when they reappeared inshore of us, and about under the sun, the reflection of which was so strong as to prevent our seeing so distinctly as before, when the tremendous blows were repeated and as clearly heard as before. They then went down again for a short time, and again came up to the surface under our larboard quarter, the whale appearing first, and the serpent in pursuit. Here our view was very fair. The serpent shot up his tail through the water to the height before mentioned, which he held out of water some time waving it in the air, and at the same time, while his tail remained in this position, raised his head rather leisurely fifteen or twenty minutes, as if taking a view of the surface of the sea. After remaining in this situation a short time he again sunk in the water, disappeared, and was not afterward seen by any on board. The serpent's body was larger, in my opinion, than the mast of any ship I ever saw; his tail appeared very ragged and rough, and was shaped something like an eel's, and his head like that of a land serpent's. Being well acquainted with whaling, I think the whale was endeavoring to escape, as he spouted but once at a time on coming to the surface. The whale's back was distinctly seen as well as his spouting, and the last time he appeared he went down before the serpent came up. The above was seen by all on board, amounting to fifteen or eighteen persons, as well as myself, with the exception of one woman. During our view the combatants had passed a mile or more. The whale was a humpback, and a pretty large one.

Two Children Kidnapped.

The Geneva Lake (Wisconsin) Herald, contains a strange story of two children alleged to have been kidnapped in Walworth County, in that State, a short time since, and who have been recovered and taken home through the aid of detectives. The children belonged to John Reek, and were taken from Walworth County to Chicago for some purpose which the local papers do not explain. In Chicago, the local accounts say, the two children were separated, the boy, who is the older, being sent by the kidnappers to Ohio, while the girl remained in Chicago. The Herald gives the details of Mr. Reek's search for the children:

"The boy was kept moving from place to place, and finally sent to Philadelphia, returning a week or two since to Chicago again, his trip being made alone, with the ticket securely pinned upon the inside of his coat, which he was instructed to show to the conductors. The girl hardly knows where she has not been, but it is probable that she was changed from place to place in the great city. During their absence proper watch has been kept of all developments, and on Tuesday last their father hastened to Chicago and found and brought home his children. They are greatly changed, and are certainly objects of great pity, being extremely timid and easily frightened at the approach of every stranger. The little girl, seen their mother little or none at all since stolen, and have not been in school a day. The little girl, from the excitement of such a life, has been sick most of the time, and lost much of her hair."

Masonry in Persia.

Of the Persian officers who are at present in Berlin pursuing military studies, and making themselves acquainted with Prussian military organizations and arrangements, one belongs to the Masonic Order. He is a Mussulman. He seems to have spontaneously sought recognition as a member of the craft at a Berlin Lodge, and his claim was allowed only after such an examination as satisfied the brethren that he was one of them. From the statement made by this Persian Mason, it appears that nearly all of the members of the Persian Court belong to the mystic order, even as German Masonry enjoys the honor of counting the Emperor and Crown Prince among its adherents. The appearance of this Mohammedan Mason in Berlin seems to have excited a little surprise among some of the brethren there, and the surprise would be natural enough to persons not aware of the extent to which Masonry has been diffused over the earth. Account for it as one may, the truth is certain that the mysterious order was established in the Orient many ages ago. Nearly all the old Mohammedan buildings in India, such as tombs, mosques, etc., are marked with the Masonic symbols, and many of these structures, still perfect, were built in the time of the Mogul Emperor Akbar, who died in 1605. Thus, Masonry must have been introduced into India from Middle Asia by the Mohammedans, hundreds of years ago.

WEALTH OF THE ARISTOCRACY.—Mr. Charles Watts, of London, has published an interesting pamphlet on the Government and the People. The following facts extracted from it are very instructive: The land of the United Kingdom, it has been estimated, is owned by about 30,000 men, and the bulk of the land in England and Wales by only 150 families. The Duke of Richmond and Lord Leconfield own between them, in the county of Sussex, land to the extent of nearly 800 square miles. The Marquis of Westminster has an annual income of nearly a million from his property. The Earl of Derby has £40,000 per year from land at Liverpool alone, upon which he has never spent one farthing to increase its value; while the Marquis of Bredalbane can ride upon one hundred miles without going off his own property. Professor Levi has estimated that there are 2,000,000 acres of land devoted to deer forests in Scotland; and Bailie Ross, of Aberdeen, has made a calculation that 20,000,000 pounds of meat are lost every year, through such misappropriation of land.

LEARNED IN THE LAW.—A Butte county Justice of the Peace has appended a certificate of acknowledgment to a deed which commences in this way: "Before me personally appeared the within named Blank Dash, who, being dead, is represented by his brother, Slap Dash, and Doe Roe, whose names are subscribed to the annexed instrument as parts thereto, personally known to me, etc."

In the foothills, between Dayton and the mouth of the Butte Tunnel fossilized, palm trees are found in great abundance.

AGRICULTURAL.

Raising Calves.

The following experience of a Western Farmer correspondent may be of value where cheese is made:

"I have had considerable experience in feeding whey to calves and pigs, and have raised some very fine ones, too. Three years ago I milked, I think, twelve cows, and raised seven calves, which had nothing but whey during cheese-making season, except the grass on about a half acre of pasture, in which they ran all Summer. They drank about two pails full each, per day, of sweet whey. These calves were admired by all who saw them. One yoke were sold, at three years, for \$100; one yoke, at two years, for \$66. In other years I have kept hogs growing, and in good order, upon nothing but sweet whey. Ten years ago I was through the State of Vermont, 'among the cheese makers,' and observed they were raising the finest grade stock I ever saw, feeding the calves exclusively on whey while making cheese lasted. Upon the whole, my experience teaches me that with plenty of sweet whey I can raise as good calves as I can with sour milk, though I always feed more whey than sour milk."

TEN HEN AND CHICKEN RULES.—The following ten rules applicable to setting hens and young chickens were contributed to the *Mobile Register* by a lady:

1. Never set a hen in a close box; give her plenty of room to turn about; she will not do well if cramped or crowded.
2. Always set her on the ground, if possible. The eggs will hatch best with the nest directly on the ground.
3. Don't give any hen more than thirteen eggs for a setting. I know fifteen is the rule, but experience has taught me to consider fifteen just too many.
4. Be careful to mark the eggs, for other hens are apt to lay in the nest with your setter, and unless the eggs are properly marked you might not be able to identify the new eggs. You understand that eggs laid to a setting hen must be promptly removed.
5. Make a record of the time when you set your hen, in order that you may be looking out for the hatching.
6. Some eggs will invariably hatch a little sooner than others. Remove the young chicks at once, and keep them from the hen until all are hatched. If you do not, the hen will be likely to quit the nest with the first comers, leaving the unhatched chicks to chill and die.
7. Don't pick at the bills of the little chicks in an effort to remove what some people call the "pip." It is all right, and will disappear as soon as nature requires.
8. Never undertake to feed your setting hens on the nest—it is a poor way. Let them come off for their food. They will not stay off too long. Nature knows what she is about. I am not sure but the eggs require about the amount of airing they receive while the hen is off for food.
9. See that the hens do not run about too much while the chicks are yet young—it will cause them to droop, and will sometimes give them a disease called "spradles."
10. Feed your young chicks on corn meal mixed with pure water, and don't mix it too well. You want it so it will crumble.

TRADING HORSES—WARRANTED.—In trading horses it is generally supposed that the parties to the bargain depend upon their own judgment, and if one is cheated by one is to blame, but the warrantee holds good in this case, if the party be responsible, just as much as in any other. The law in the case is laid down by a New York judge as follows: If a man warrants a horse, it is not necessary for him to say, "I warrant that horse," but any distinct affirmation in regard to the quality or condition of a horse made to operate, and which does operate, on the sale, amounts to a warrant. If a man don't want to warrant he must keep his mouth shut; and if he does open his mouth, he must tell the truth. If the seeds of disease are in a horse when a man warrants him, the man who makes the warrantee takes the responsibility as to whether the seeds will sprout or not, but a warrantee don't apply to known defects which can be seen. If a horse has an eye knocked out, or has but three legs, and the owner says, "I warrant that horse to be sound," the law does not take notice of that, as the warrantee does not apply. It may be further remarked that the seller of a milch cow is under quite as clear an obligation to tell the truth as the seller of a horse.

SOIL FOR SWEET POTATOES.—The author of a circular on sweet potato culture says: The quality of the sweet potato greatly depends upon the soil it is grown in. On our common uplands of a light, clayey texture, they grow short and of a light color and excellent quality. New land, if dry, produces bountiful crops of fine potatoes. In our loose prairie soil they grow long and of a darker color. Wet or very rich soil produces plenty of vines and few tubers. In all cases the ground should be well worked and finely pulverized, to a moderate depth. If worked very deep the tubers grow long and stringy. When the ground is warm and moist, and your plants are ready, throw two furrows together with a large plow and down hill. If the ridging is done in dry weather, and two furrows thrown together, the centre of the ridge will be dry dirt, not fit to plant in until wet and settled by rain. If the soil in the ridge is quite moist, the planting may proceed all day without watering, if properly done.

HOW TO PREVENT HENS FROM EATING THEIR EGGS.—The Country Gentleman suggests a way to prevent hens from eating their eggs. It is to fill an egg with a solution of pepper, and put the egg back in the nest. A Danbury man has tried this, and says it works like a charm. He put a pretty good dose of pepper in the egg, and placed it in the nest of the criminal. Pretty soon the hen came around and took hold. It was a brindle animal, with long legs, and somewhat concealed. It dipped in its bill and inhaled the delicacy. Then it came out of doors. It didn't gallop out, we don't mean, but it came out—came out to look at the scenery, and see if it was going to rain. Its mouth was wide open, and the feathers on the top of its head stood straight up. Then it commenced to go around the yard like a circus horse. Once in a while it would stop and push out one leg in a tone of astonishment, and then holler "fire," and start on again. The other hens came out to look on. Soon the hens from the neighbors came over the fence, and took up a position of observation. It was quite evident the performance was something entirely new and unique to them. There is a good deal of human nature in hens. When they saw this hen dance around and have all the fun to itself, and heard it about "fire," and couldn't see the conflagration themselves, they filled up with wrath, and of one accord sprang upon it, and before the Danbury man could interfere, the brindle hen with the long legs was among the things that were. He says the recipe is effectual.

Danbury News.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is stated that at the Internal Revenue Bureau that during the last fiscal year, over 4,500 persons paid special tax as dealers in leaf tobacco.

The postage stamps to be used by the Interior Department, on and after the first of July, will be of vermilion color. Each Department will use stamps of a single color, differing from those of other Departments.

A DETROIT man bought a horse recently, but finding the animal by no means what was represented, dyed him a splendid black, and resold him to the dealer. In about two weeks the animal was resold to the first purchaser, his appearance having undergone another change, and now Detroit is interested to know which of the men ought to sue the other.

BOGUS DIPLOMAS.—The London Times says that some of the foreign universities which have acquired dubious reputations in connection with the sale of diplomas, are really innocent of the charges made against them, inasmuch as the papers conferring degrees are frequently issued by the forgers of this class of documents. The University of Marburg especially suffered from the operations of this class of swindlers.

The fact that a New York murderer, upon being arraigned for trial, has actually pleaded guilty, may be regarded as one of the extraordinary events of the time. Robert P. Bleckley, who killed his niece, Maud Merrill, upon being called for trial, told the Court that he wanted to plead guilty of murder in the first degree; that he had killed his niece, was not insane, and was willing to suffer the consequences. This unusual circumstance, extremely unusual for New York, deserves a record.

A FRENCH gentleman, who, through the rascality of his friends, had lost the bulk of his estate, became insane and comforted himself by passing his time in riding in stage coaches, where he would hand the fare of the passengers to the driver and return the change. It was his custom to add a sou, and the passengers counting it over, thought the driver had made a mistake, and would pocket the amount with a quiet chuckle. The special delight of the lunatic was in satisfying himself that nineteenth of his fellow men were dishonest, if they only had the opportunity.

THE witches' cauldron in Macbeth is now not merely a picturesque myth of the stage. The other day two French fortune tellers were tried at a town near Paris for obtaining 300 francs from their dupes by furnishing them with these two charming mixtures: "Camphor and essence of cloves, with rat broth a discretion," and "elixir of toads and powdered rhubarb in equal parts." The hideous old dancers on the Scotch health couldn't have made a more ingenious receipt. There has been nothing like it since the English King's physicians gave him that nice medicine of ground skulls.

THE Chicago fire, although occurring more than eighteen months ago, it seems, has not yet gone out. The papers there mention that smoke was recently seen issuing from a portion of the ruins near Van Buren and Clark streets, and an excavation being made, a pile of glowing coals was found, which, when the air reached it, was speedily fanned into a vigorous flame. The investigators, to make the fact memorable, baked some potatoes in the fire, ate a lunch and lighted their cigars after the repast. Describing this surprising tenacity on the part of what it calls "the champion blaze of creation," the Chicago Inter-Ocean asks, "Will it ever go out?"

A MAN failed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, some thirty years ago. He settled with his creditors for sixty cents on the dollar, and went off, an insolvent emigrant, to the West. He was not heard of again, and had been gone so long that his oldest creditor might not have known him. But on the 19th ult., there came a letter from him, bearing the postmark of a town in Texas. The bowels of the letter, so to speak, were \$6,000, the entire remainder of this excellent man's indebtedness. So he has paid dollar for dollar, less interest; and if such be the moral influence of the Texas atmosphere, it would be well for many other emigrants to migrate in that direction.

A CASE which is likely to call forth all the emotional resources of a French jury is told as follows: A young man having accepted a challenge from a noted duelist, goes home and tells his mother all about it. The good lady rushes off distracted to the house of the duelist, whom she finds practicing with a pistol in his garden, and what is worse, hitting the mark every time. She implores his mercy, but is coldly repulsed by the marksman, who declares his intention to kill her son. Thereupon, in her wrath and terror, the poor woman snatches up a pistol and shoots the duelist dead. The chances are that she will be acquitted, and, indeed, it is difficult to imagine any case which offers more, or more genuine extension. A jury of mothers, at least, would not very long deliberate upon their verdict.

The "San Joaquin Settlement" at Biggs' Station.

Biggs' Station is becoming one of very considerable importance. Within the past few years the surrounding country has been located, and where but a short time since the broad plains stretched out as far as the eye could reach with nothing to obstruct the view, may now be seen farms dotting the whole face of the country. The town is fast improving. This is an important shipping point, and the railroad depot receives and discharges a large amount of stock. The section of country is now familiarly known as the New San Joaquin settlement. About two years since a number of gentlemen driven out of the San Joaquin valley by the drought of three consecutive years, took their wives and little ones, with a small quantity of stock, and started in search of a point to locate. Finding the section of country on the west side of the railroad, lying directly in front of Biggs' station, to be unoccupied, they determined to pitch their tents. Without means they went to work plowing and building, and have demonstrated that the lands are as productive as any of the lands of the country. Having proved up their pre-emption rights, they are now paying for them. West of the railroad and embracing a distance of eleven miles in length and some seven in width, there is computed to be about 100,000 acres of producing land, much of it yet uncultivated. The new San Joaquin settlement contains about 400 inhabitants. The crops this year are fully the equal of any portion of the county, and much summer fallowing has been done. Hamilton township grows in importance, every year, and may justly contend with Chico township in the importance of soil and wealth.

Four thousand five hundred pounds of crude borax, the first shipment, has arrived in Los Angeles. The entire district is now being thoroughly prospected and laid out in claims, numbering nearly two hundred, and extending over an area of 40,000 acres.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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PRINCESS

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At 8:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5 P. M.

On SATURDAY from Saucelito at 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 5 P. M.; from San Francisco at 8:30 and 11 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

On MONDAY a trip from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 6:30 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

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TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL

find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes. jels-tf

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

THE ANCIENT MAN.

A traveler told a tale to me,
The story I'll relate,
It shows how healthy people are
In a far Western State.
He charged me fifty cents for it,
And, "made it on the spot."

He said it was an ancient man—
How ancient none might know.
His bald head glistened in the sun,
His hair was white as snow,
And there he stood and wrung his hands
In bitterness and woe.

A stranger passing by the place,
Amused the sight to see,
Said, "Aged man, why do you weep,
In such sore agony?"
And then the old man answered me,
"My father has whipped me."

"Your father whipped?" the stranger cried,
"Where is your father, pray?"
The old man pointed to a hut,
And said, "Just step that way."
And there you'll see him with the switch,
Alas and lack-a-day!"

The stranger did as he was bid,
And there he saw a sight,
A man whose grown, he was so old,
His beard was long and white,
And lay in masses on his breast,
And hid his face from sight.

"Why do you whip your son," he asked,
At this the father groans,
And said, "I think you other men
So had a younger one,
He, at his poor old grandfather,
Is always throwing stones."

REBUKE.

The world is old and the world is old,
And never a day is fair, I said,
Out of the heavens the sunlight rolled,
The green leaves rustled above my head,
And the sea was a sea of gold.

The world is cruel, I said again,
Her voice is harsh to my shrinking ear,
And the nights are dreary and full of pain,
Out of the darkness eyes and clear
There rippled a tender strain.

Rippled the song of a bird asleep,
That sung in a dream of the budding wood,
Or shining fields where the reapers reap,
Of a wee brown mate and a nestling brood,
And the grass where the herbage peep.

The world is false though the world is fair,
And never a heart is pure, I said,
And let the offspring of white arms bare,
The innocent gold of my baby's lead,
And the lip of a child's prayer.

WEARINESS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Oh, little feet that such long years
Must wander on through doubt and fears,
Must be and bleed beneath your load,
I, nearer to the wayside inn,
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road.

O little hands that, weak or strong,
Have ailed to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask,
I, who so much with book and pen,
Have toiled among my fellow-men,
Am weary, thinking of your task.

O little hearts that throbb and beat,
With such impatient feverish heat,
Such limitless and strong desire,
Ming that so long has glowed and burned,
With passions into ashes turned,
Now covers and conceals its fire.

"ONE TOO MANY."

"One too many!" Oh, tell me where
Does such a thing in life appear?
There's not a murmuring brook that winds
Its silvery path through forest glens,
There's not a bird that tuncful sings,
Nor butterfly with gossamer wings,
Nor violet that modest blows,
There's not a single thing that grows,
There's not a dew drop on a flower,
There's not a thing that lives an hour,
But has in life its destined sphere.
"One too many!" Oh, tell me where?

A fool hardy Undertaking.

Bushkill Creek is one of the most rapid streams in Pennsylvania. It empties into the Delaware river at this place. Between its mouth and Beaver creek, a tributary, there are several high falls. One at Barren Falls are 70 feet high; another at Barren Falls are 50 feet high; and a third at Barren Falls are 30 feet high. The water falls over almost perpendicular rocks. In some places the water in Bushkill rushes between high walls of perpendicular rocks, 30 feet high, at the rate of a mile a minute. The distance from Beaver creek to the Delaware is almost 30 miles, through a wild and almost primitive wilderness.

A wager has been made by Mr. W. Joyce and Mr. Miles Hill, of Philadelphia, who make occasional fishing and hunting excursions to this county, that they will go from the mouth of Beaver creek to the Delaware river in an ordinary canoe. The bet is \$1,000, which has been taken by parties in Philadelphia. The trip is to be attempted sometime in June.

A large sum of money has been staked on the result.

This perilous and foolhardy enterprise is not without a precedent. In June, 1869, Josiah Bush, of Northampton county, and John M. French, of Monroe county, one an old and experienced hunter, and the other a returned Californian, made the trip in the manner the Philadelphia men propose. Moore, Bush and French descended the stream in their canoe, but were gone so long that it began to be feared they had been dashed to pieces. A searching party was sent to be organized to look for their bodies, when they made their appearance in safety. They said that nothing would induce them to repeat the hazardous experiment.

LOOSE THREADS.

A poor man who hanged himself, owing to domestic affliction occasioned by his wife, is thus disposed of out West.—Henry Lyman, shoemaker, Terra Haute, Ind. cord. Jealousy.

EXPERIENCE DOCKET.—Elder of fourteen: "Where's baby, Madge?" Madge: "In the other room, I think, Emily." Elder of fourteen: "Go directly and see what she's doing, and tell her she mustn't!"

GEOGRAPHY ON CHANGE.—Portly stockjobber, (gloomily) "These bonds are down again! It appears that the Americans have taken umbrage." Stumpy, ditto: "The dence they have! Whereabouts is that?"

Mr. Rhoddy: "I always say, Mrs. Sharp, that I never feel really safe from the ubiquitous British snob till I am south of the Danube." Mrs. Sharp (innocently): "And what do the South Danubians say, Mr. Rhoddy?"

DIGNITY.—Club, Buttons: "I'm at the Junior Penitentiary now." Friend: "What! Did you get the sack from the 'Reynolds'?" Buttons (indignant): "Go long with yer. Got the sack! I sent in my resignation to the 'Committee'!"

A man named Blome exclaimed in a tavern, "I'll bet \$5 I have the hardest name in the company." "Done!" said one of the company. "What's your name?" "Blome!" said the first. "Hand me the money," said the other, "my name is Harder!"

PORTRAY.—Barber: "No offense, sir, I hope, but has it ever struck you as a balded fellow like the better world?" Customer (curtly): "No!" Barber: "Well, sir, (I thought of it myself). It's a bright and shiny place, you see, sir, where there's no parting!" Customer smiles painfully.

"Mary, my dear," said a doting husband to the lady that owned him, "if I turn Mormon and marry another helpmate, she shall be a Mary too, for your own dear sake!" "Be content with one Mary, my duck," said the loving wife, "in my opinion another would be merely a super new Mary."

PERCUSSION is a wonderful thing. A man telegraphed to Burlington for a school. "Rhall I come, or is the place filled?" The answer properly was, "No! Place filled on the 17th." The telegraph operator received it, "No place filled on the 17th." He went for it and was minus travelling expenses.

For Cream in Paris is said to be (sometimes) composed of corn starch, French clay and coloring matter, the cochineal bug giving the beautiful carmine tint. Cheap tea, sold in London, yields upon analysis, from fillings and clippings, gritty matter and sticks. Yankee nutmegs, after this may be quoted at a discount.

No Doubt About It.—Ignorant Foreigner: "Pardon Monsieur, vous avez bien un Indique à vendre à Lancaster, n'est-ce pas?" True Born (who has travelled): "Oh, monseigneur, certainement. Si vous aimez à la right, et si vous voulez à la left, et keep straight forward." Ignorant foreigner: "Mortel, bien monsieur. Mais, comment?"

Can a spade be a spade in well in theory, but not always expedient in practice. A Philadelphia gentleman visiting his brother-in-law in Lancaster, called a coach dog a Dalmatian hound, and was promptly informed by the dandy that if he could not refrain from profanity in her presence they must henceforth be strangers.

In Carmen Doctor (who has a view of the country from the reading desk): "I think it only right to mention to you, Farmer Robinson, that I can see some things, ah, pertaining your apple!" Farmer (who was hard of hearing) was just commencing to give out, "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever," when he was stopped by our vigilant paw opener.

The Head and Front of a Man's Offense.—Fond father (who has taken his little boy to Mr. Fitzhugh's studio, to see his fine painting of a saint's head, dejectedly of the sick and conventional school): "Well, Charlie, what do you think of it? Did you ever see so fine an old head as that before?" Charlie: "Oh, yes, often." Father: "Where?" Charlie: "Why, on the pomatum pots, to be sure."

An old farmer, noted for his eccentricities, had hired a man who somewhat resembled himself, and whose vagaries exhibited themselves in ways most marked and unexpected. Going to his barn, one winter morning, the farmer found his man had been there before him, and had taken a halter and hung himself to a large beam, and was already lifeless. Surveying the spectacle for a moment, the old man burst out: "Well! I wonder what on earth that critter will do next!"

A certain man in this city, says the St. Louis Democrat has invented a little machine for removing the smell from people. It is made to fit over the nose, the breath passing from the nostrils through the motive power, the nuts are dropped in the hopper on the top, and the meat or unaltered out is dropped into the mouth of the eater below. It is a nuisance in its working, and gentlemen and ladies who have been deluged from attending Theodore Thomas' concerts, or church, because they are not allowed to munch nuts, can now experience a new pleasure.

Snow Drifts in Minnesota.

It is impossible to form an adequate idea of the snow drifts between St. Peter and New Ulm without beholding the sight with one's own eyes. The gentlemen who went out on the pay train the other day saw "Mike" Hanley's army of four hundred shovelers at work on Young's Cut, where the snow was from twenty-five to thirty feet deep, covering even the telegraph wire. The snow was shoveled from one fence to another, until the men on the fourth tier heaved it outside the cut. When it is stated that this cut was twelve hundred feet long, the reader may faintly conceive of the nature of the obstacles that have beset railroads this winter. Mr. Hanley expected to get through to New Ulm in eight days, at the rate his force was working. While the paymaster and his party were viewing the spectacle, the shovelers struck the stake on the flat cars of a construction train that had been buried for several days out of sight in the drift. Winona Republican (Minn.)

A most singular banquet has just taken place in Paris. M. Desroches invited several of his friends and a small company of scientific men to dine upon the flesh of horses who had died from the glanders, of cows, the victims of the rinderpest, and of an ass, just killed for hydrophobia. It was a "test banquet" one that proved the devotion of each man there to science, in that he was willing to risk his life to demonstrate, in the most practical manner, that the flesh of animals is not affected as human food by even the worst disease.

The New York Evening Post newspaper establishment, it is announced, has just been sold for \$1,250,000. If the Post is worth a million and a quarter, one would suppose that the Tribune would bring double, and the Herald four or five times that amount.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, 1873.

HEAD—There has been a fair demand for local consumption and the interior, with a moderate export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, No. 1, Boston do, 54c; Butter do, 54c; Cream do, 54c; Graham do, 54c; Flour do, 54c; Soda do, 54c; Water do, 54c; Santa Clara do, 54c; Sugar do, 54c; Oats do, 54c; Rye do, 54c; Seed Oats, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 54c; Ginger Nuts, 10c; Congress Oakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 10c; Excelsior do, 10c; L.A. Grand do, 5c; Modillion do, 10c; Milk do, 5c; do fancy, 5c; Rio Nao do, 15c; Overland do, 5c; Pearl do, 10c; Wafer do, 5c; Wine do, 5c; Raisin do, 54c; Pilot Bread, 45c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 5c; Ginger Oakes, 54c; Lemon do, 5c.

FLOUR—The local trade has been active, while for export a limited inquiry only has existed. Quotations show an advance since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 4000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon do and 2000 do California superfine, partly for export, private.

WHEAT—The market has ruled firm at advanced rates. Sales aggregate about 50,000 bbls fair to choice at \$1.00 to \$1.05 per 100 lbs. At the close the tone of the market is decidedly weaker, at the same time offerings are not as free as they were at our last resume of the market, but it is doubtful if over \$1.05 could be obtained. The Liverpool market is telegraphed to day at 11s 8d@11s 10d for average and 12s for Club Central—a decline of 1d per cent for average since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The demand has been fair, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 sacks at \$1.15@1.40 for malt and hay feed and brewing. At the close we quote feed at \$1.15@1.25 and brewing at \$1.20@1.40 per 100 lbs.

OATS—There has been only a moderate demand, at unchanged rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at \$1.00@1.20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have continued light during the past week, with a fair demand. Quotable at the close at \$12@12.50 for ordinary to choice 5 ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 75c@85c per bale.

CORN—Quotable at \$1.15 per 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has ruled steady, and the following are the jobbing rates: Navy, \$1; Butter, \$2.50 for small and \$3.50 for large; Peas, \$1; Pink and Red, \$1.50, and small White, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with the usual demand, since last Wednesday. At the close, we quote new Mission at \$1.15@1.25 and other kinds at 70c@85c per 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at \$1 for old and \$1 for new @ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at \$2.25@2.50 per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at \$1.25 per 100 lbs.

MEATS—Quotable as follows: Canner, 40c; Flax, 30c; and Mustard, 15c@20c per lb.

LARD—The market is unchanged. Sales of 1600 casks for dry, usual selection, at 15c@16c, 1270 casks at 15c, 1950 dry Mexican at 15c@15.50 per lb.

TALLOW—Market rules weak at 65c@66c per lb.

WOOL—We continue to note free receipts under this head, with fair sales, without anything of special interest transpiring since our last weekly summary. Transactions in the aggregate have been 557,000 lbs fair to choice grades at 11c@12c, an occasional finer lot of clean long staple bringing 20c. Wool is still neglected; nominal quotations, 12c@15c per lb.

FRUITS—We quote the following rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, \$2.25@2.50 per box; Peas, \$1.50@1.75 per box; Cranberries, \$1.25@1.50 per box; Bananas, \$2.25@2.50 per bunch; Oranges, California, \$2.00@2.25 per 100; Limes, \$1.50@2.00 per 100; California Lemons, \$2.50@2.75 per 100; Strawberries, \$1.50@1.75 per 100; Tahiti Oranges, \$2.00@2.25 per 100; Ripe Lemons, \$1.25@1.50 per 100; Cherries, 20c@25c per 100; Apples, 10c@12c per 100.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is coming in more freely; prices steady at quotations. Eggs steady. New (these are coming in freely); prices are weak.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice is quotable, 25c@30c, an occasional box from fancy dairies bringing 30c, 35c, 40c; Eastern Butkin, ordinary to fair, 18c@22c; choice, none in market.

CHEESE—California, 12c@14c; Eastern, 10c@12c.

EGGS—California, 20c@22c per dozen.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations: Ham—California, 12c@14c; Oregon, nominal; Eastern do, 15c@16c.

BACON—California, 12c@14c; Eastern sugar cured breakfast, 12c@14c; do, clear, 12c@14c.

LARD—California, 11c@12c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in 11c@12c; do in cases, 14c@15c; do in kegs, 11c@12c.

FRESH MEATS—We note a decline in the market generally since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

Range—First quality, 50c; second quality, 45c; third quality, 40c per lb.

VEAL—At 50c per lb.

MUTTON—At 40c per lb.

LAMB—50c per lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain fed, 5c@10c; on foot grain fed, 8c@10c per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies are fair, with light demand, at unchanged rates generally since our last weekly review.

POULTRY—Hens, large, 75c; Spring Chickens, \$1.50@1.75; Roosters, 50c per dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at \$1.00 per dozen.

GESE—Tame at \$1.00 per dozen.

TURKEYS—Alive, 20c@25c; Dressed, 25c per lb.

HENS—50c per lb.

Small Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 25c@30c each.

CHICKENS—Large, 25c@30c each.

DUCKS—Tame, \$1 each.

HARE—25c each.

RABBITS—15c each.

RUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average low water. When the time to the a column is followed by r, it is after noon, and when the r column by a, it is forenoon.

MAY	HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
	A	M	P	M	A	M	P	M
h	m	Foot	h	m	Foot	h	m	Foot
10	10	10	4	10	0	12	12	0
11	10	10	4	11	0	12	12	0
12	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
13	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
14	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
15	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
16	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
17	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
18	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
19	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
20	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
21	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
22	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
23	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
24	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
25	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
26	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
27	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
28	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
29	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0
30	11	11	4	11	0	12	12	0

May 10

Run rises 4.00 Run sets 5.50

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A.M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Oakes, Knights Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Trains for Sonoma.

2.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Oakes, Knights Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Trains for Sonoma.

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Oakes, Knights Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Oakes, Knights Landing and Sacramento.

6.30 P.M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland) Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 6.10, 9.30, 10.10, 11.30 A.M., 12.10, 1.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.30, 6.10, 7.30 and 11.30 P.M. (9.30, 11.30 and 1.50 to Oakland only.)
Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 7.30, 9.00, 11.00 A.M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 and 10.10 P.M.
Leave Oakland, 7.30, 9.00, 11.00 A.M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 and 10.10 P.M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.20, 9.00 and 11.15 A.M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30 and 7.00 P.M. (7.20, 11.15 and 3.00 to Fruitvale only.)
Leave Fruitvale (for San Francisco), 7.40, 7.00 and 10.45 A.M., and 7.30 P.M.
Leave Fruitvale, 7.20, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.30 A.M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30 and 7.00 P.M.

* Except Sundays. T. R. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 6, 1873, PAS

SEASON TRAINS will leave San Francisco for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Station at 8.40 A.M. For San Jose and Way Stations at 9.30 and 11.40 A.M.

* Sunday at 2.30 P.M. * Sundays excepted.

An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9.00 A.M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5.00 P.M.

Freight Trains—Through Train will leave San Francisco at 4.15 A.M. For San Jose and Way Stations at 1.00 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. HANSETT, Gen'l Supt. Asst. Supt.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

S. F. and N. P. R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MAY 1, 1873, THE Steamer connecting at Donahue Landing with the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company for Cleveland and all intermediate stations, will leave San Francisco daily (Sundays excepted), from Front Street Wharf, at 4.30 o'clock P.M. Returning, the train will leave Cleveland daily at 5.00 o'clock A.M., on San Francisco at 10.30 A.M. The steamer and cars make close connections with stages to and from all points.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—Leave San Francisco at 8 A.M., arriving at Cleveland at 10 o'clock P.M. Returning, will leave Cleveland at 2 o'clock, arriving in San Francisco at 7 o'clock. This will allow excursionists several hours at any of the places along the line of the road. For all information apply at the Company's office, 400 Montgomery Street.

PETER DONAHUE, President.

THE GREAT GEYSER SPRINGS, VIA HEALDSBURG.

The Shortest and Cheapest Route.

STAGES WILL LEAVE Healdsburg daily at 8 A.M., over the new road, crossing the celebrated Hot Springs, 10 miles. Time, 2 1/2 hours. Parties wishing to visit the Springs and return the same day can do so and spend 8 hours at the Geysers. The scenery is unsurpassed. The views of Russian River Valley and surrounding country are superior to those on any other route.

SKAGG'S SPRINGS STAGE LINE,

CONNECTING WITH CARS AT HEALDSBURG.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE a daily line of stages will run from Healdsburg to these celebrated Springs. Fare from San Francisco, \$1. From Healdsburg, \$1. and RETURN, \$2. HAWKINS & CO., Proprietors.

The Quickest and Most Direct Route to

SONOMA.

BY THE FAST AND COMFORTABLE

ANTELOPE.

GALLOWAY, Captain.

Leaving Front Street at 8 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted), connecting with STAGE at Lakeville, via Donahue.

Through Tickets \$1.00

